Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1850.....NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—each insertion,.....$ 50
One square, 1 insertion,.....1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....1 50
Do. do. 3 do.....2 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....5 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 10 P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞*Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.*

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR

HAS returned to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. His office is a few doors east of LONDON'S corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the residence of his sister, Mrs. DAVIS.
March 1 1850. 26-4t

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN. M. CRONLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON

is ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to all who will favor him with their custom.
March 15, 1850. 27-6m

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER. W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-2m] Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.
No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has entered upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850 B. F. KEITH. 28-3m*

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Beans, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

S. DICKINSON, P. HALL, CHEEK POTTER, Esq.	JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,

OWEN FENNELL, A. L. PRICE,
Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or taken and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most sceptical. He guarantees all work that he may entrust to be made in a *workman-like manner.*
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from S. R. PERSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors north of Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest fashions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct 5, 1849. 4-12m

SPRING Fashions. The subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Panama, Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, to which he would respectfully call the attention of those wishing to purchase. Country merchants will find my assortment complete, and at prices to suit them. Please call and examine.
March 22 [2] C. MYERS, Hatter.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are now supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell them to communicate by letter before they drive their stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patron
December 21, 1849 DAVID F. McKINNE & CO. 15-tf

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. H. STANTON & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.—The affairs of the concern will be settled by Mr. BARLOW, who will be found at the old stand.
R. H. STANTON,
L. N. BARLOW.
N. B.—L. N. Barlow is authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business.
March 14, 1850. 27-4t R. H. STANTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at this, the March Term, 1850, of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late James Newton, of said County, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law.
Persons indebted will please pay to him.
WILLIAM J. NEWTON, Adm'r.
March 15, 1850 27-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at this, the March Term, 1850, of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of Isaac Newton, late of said County, deceased, hereby notifies all persons to present their claims against the said estate within the time limited by law.
Persons indebted to the same may pay him.
WILLIAM J. NEWTON, Adm'r.
March 15, 1850 27-3t

ORDERS NO. 20.

Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.
The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.
R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.
N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of
CRAFT & GRANT,
who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**
They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.
Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satisfaction to customers.
Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.
N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.
V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard
December 28, 1849 16-tf

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.
V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-t6A

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.
SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

TWENTY-FIVE Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern road, about sixteen miles from Wilmington, in the latter part of March last, a small boy named ISAAC. Said Isaac is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freckled. He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter road, seventeen miles from Wilmington. All persons are forbid to harbor said boy, under the penalty of the law.
I will also give ten dollars for evidence to convict any person or persons of harboring said Isaac.
Any person returning said boy to Mrs. Mary Craig, in Wilmington, or to John Howard, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any jail, so that he can be got, will receive the above reward.
ROBERT J. HOWARD.
March 1, 1850 25-6t

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

A Card.—The undersigned would beg leave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock.
V. R. PEIRSON,
MRS. V. R. PEIRSON. Executor of SETH HOARD.
December 28, 1849

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of **Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.**
Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer.
MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot,"
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.
February 1, 1850 21-3m

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

Schools.

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, situated about six miles from Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., in a Northeasterly direction, is now open for the reception of pupils, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. BAKER. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children and wards at School, in a healthy, pleasant, and moral neighborhood, where they may rest assured that their moral as well as mental training will be strictly attended to, would do well to patronize this School.
Board can be had, in respectable families, at $6 per month.
The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:

For Primary English Branches	$7 00
For Higher....do .....do.	9 00
For Latin, Greek, and Higher Mathematics	12 00

N. B.—No deductions for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.
For further information, apply to W. W. FAISON, C. O. HURST, C. J. OATES, and BRANCH WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1850 28-4t

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.
The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)	$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,)	7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,)	10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.,	15 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.
☞Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices.
BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,	$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, a Biography, by Washington Irving; Dante's Inferno, a Divine Comedy, a literal prose translation, with the text of the original, collated from the best editions, with explanatory notes, by John Carlyle, M. D.; Life of Wm. Wirt, by Kennedy; the Mountains of the Bible; Modern Society; Modern Accomplishments, by Miss Sinclair; the Golden Censer; My Mother, or Recollections of Maternal Influence; "this book should find a place in every household;" Thornton's Prayers; Berrien's Prayers; also, a large and extensive assortment of School Books.

To Churchmen and others.

Just received at the Wilmington Book Store, The Church Vindicated, against the assaults of W. T. Hamilton, D. D., in a review of his Sermon on Acts XXIII, 22, 'Ye are too superstitious,' by Richard Johnson, Rector of Zion Church; Johnson's Examination of Snodgrass on the Apostolic succession; Examination of Confirmation examined, or a Review of the Romish and Prelatical rite of confirmation examined, &c., by Thomas Smyth, D. D., by the Rev. William Johnson.
Also, more of Bishop Ives' Pastoral Letters, and the examination by a Lay member; the works of the Right Rev. John England, first Bishop of Charleston, collected and arranged under the direction of his immediate successor, the Right Rev. Ignatius Aloysens Reynolds, in five volumes; Dead Sea, more of the great National Work, "Expedition to the Dead Sea," by Lieut. Lynch.
To Farmers.—A book every farmer should have, The Farmer's Land Measurer, or Pocket Companion, showing at one view the contents of any piece of land from dimensions taken in yards, with a set of useful Agricultural tables.
To Mechanics.—A book which no mechanic should be without. The Mehanic's Text Book, and Engineer's Pocket Guide, containing a concise treaties of the nature and application of mechanical forces, action of gravity, the elements of machinery, rules and tables for calculating the working effects of machinery, of the strength, resistance, and pressure of materials, with the tables of the weight of iron and other materials. Also, the Mechanic's Cultivator, comprehending principles, rules and tables in the various departments of mathematics and mechanics, useful to Millwrights, Engineers, and Artisans in general, by William Grier.
Architectural Works.—Wightwick,s Hints to young Architects, &c. The American House Carpenter; Rural Architecture, consisting of Classic dwellings, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Gothic, and details connected with each of the orders, embracing plans, elevations, parallels, perspective, specifications, estimates, &c., for private Houses and Churches, designed for the United States of America, by Edward Shaw, Architect. The Architect and Practical House Carpenter, by Asher Benjamin. On hand the following works: History of the Girondists, by Lamartine; Howitt's Homes of the Poets; the works of Charles Lamb; Washington and his Generals; Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville; Rollin's Ancient History; Plutarch's Lives; Cooper's Naval History; Charlotte Elizabeth's works; Prescott's Conquest of Mexico; Prescott's Miscellanies; Mrs. Ellis' Select works; the Young House Keeper; Dealings with the firm of Dombey & Son. Also, the following interesting works: Typee; Omoo; Mardi, by Herman Melville. With a large assortment of other useful and interesting books. For sale by
March 22d. L. H. PIERCE.

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.
CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large LOTS for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.
DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers.
JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

Mercantile.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

ROCK SPRING
Furniture Manufactory and Ware-Rooms.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and public generally, that he has employed [redacted] experienced and skillful workmen, for the purpose of making and repairing all articles of **Cabinet Furniture,** and that he has made large additions to his stock of Furniture by recent arrivals from New York and Boston; and in a few days, on the arrival of schooner Jonas Smith and others, from the North, will make a still larger addition, so that his assortment will be very complete.
Furniture will be made to order, or repaired, at short notice and at moderate prices. J. D. LOVE.
March 8, 1850 26-6t
Goldsboro' Patriot copy till forbid.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.

Calicoes; Sattinetts;
Cassimeres; Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;
Red and white Flannels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;
Linseys; Kerseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;
Blankets; Cambries;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslins;
Bleached and brown Drill; [lin;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;
Head do. [Yarn;
Turkey red and blue Cotton

Groceries.

Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;
Mess and Prime Pork;
Imitation English Cheese;
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;
Pepper and Spice;
Race and ground Ginger;
Cayenne Pepper;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;
Hull & Son's Candles;
Colgate's best brown Soap;
Fancy Soaps;
Tobacco of all qualities;
Powder and Shot;
Indigo and fig Blue;
Spanish Brown;
Brimstone and Sulphur;
Camphor and Saltpetre;
Alum; Saleratus;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Table Knives and Carvers;
Pocket, spaying, shoe, and butcher Knives;
Stock and rim Locks;
Closet do.
H. and I. Hinges;
Butt do. Screws;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;
Squares; Files; Braces;
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;
Dowelling Bitts;
And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Manure Forks;
Shovels and Spades;
Long handle Shovels;
Curry Combs;
Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Bed Cords; Nails;
Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Molasses' Gates;
Pewter Faucets;
Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Augers; Slates;
Wood and Hand Saws.

Wood Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs;
do. Churns;
Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Nests' Measures;
Varnished Keelers;
Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
An assortment of Baskets.

Liquors.

Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey;
N. E. Rum; [key;
Cogniac Brandy;
Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.

Bread.

Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.

Stone Ware.

Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Churns; Clay Pans;

Stationery.

Blank Books; Pass Books;
Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.

Farming Utensils.

A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
&c. &c.

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suit'd to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Mercantile.

The Union Shall not be Dissolved!

THE Subscriber, having determined to devote his sole attention to the Agency Business, will sell his entire Stock of Goods, at actual cost. Bear in mind that they were all purchased late in the Fall of '49 and at the lowest New York cash prices. Those really in want of Bargains should lose no time in calling at the Corner Store,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1850.

The Democratic Party—The Next Canvass.

As the time has arrived when it is usual for the different parties to take initiative steps towards a more perfect organisation in the ensuing State canvass, we would take this occasion to say a few words to our Democratic friends in this district and throughout the State, upon the necessity and propriety of exerting themselves for the success of their party and their principles at the election in August next.

The question which has now possession of the public mind, almost to the exclusion of all others, is that of slavery, or rather of the interference of the General Government with the subject of slavery; and it is argued by some that, in the present position of affairs, all party divisions should cease; all other questions be laid aside, and parties be organized upon the single ground of a defence of Southern rights and Southern interests. All this is right enough, so far as it goes; but it is founded upon the erroneous assumption that the old party issues are not in any way connected with such defence; and it is also liable to the practical objection that no great party can be permanently organized and maintained upon one idea, no matter how good or how powerful that idea may be. All great parties must be founded upon, and organized for, the maintenance of some great principle or system connected with, and having its origin in, the nature of the government. Thus, the principle of the Democratic party is a rigid construction of the constitution, and a restriction of the action of the General Government within the limits of its most clearly defined powers; and upon this principle has grown up a system of measures, such as the tariff for revenue, opposition to internal improvements by the General Government, separation of bank and State, non-intervention in the question of slavery, and other measures, framed in direct accordance with this fundamental principle; while their opponents—the federal whig party—acting upon a principle directly the reverse, has also adopted a system of measures in direct opposition to that of the democratic party. Among these measures may be enumerated—a Tariff for the protection of peculiar interests—a system of internal improvements for the advantage of peculiar sections—a United States Bank, founded upon a doubtful power in the Constitution; and in regard to the question of slavery, be it remembered that no leading whig—not even Mr. WEBSTER—has taken the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Wilmot proviso—none of them oppose it upon principle—no, not even Mr. BADGER or Mr. STANLY, of our own State. If, then, any friend of the South is desirous of giving permanency and efficiency to his exertions on her behalf, let him lend all his influence, and use all his powers on behalf of that party which embodies non-intervention as a fundamental article of its creed—with which it is a permanent principle, not a mere matter of temporary expediency.

As we have before said, the permanent organization of any party outside of one or the other of the two great parties, is practically impossible. No third party can exist for any great length of time.—DANIEL WEBSTER said, during the last campaign, speaking of the Free Soilers, that it was not necessary to leave the whig party to be a Free Soiler, for that party was essentially the Free Soil party of the Union. So we say, that in order to go for Southern rights, it is not not necessary to leave the democratic party, which is essentially, and from principle, the non-intervention party of the Union. While then, we think, that at the present crisis every friend of the South should lend his best effort to promote the success of the democratic party, we also think that the duty of making such efforts is doubly incumbent upon all the members of that party.

We would call upon our friends in the different counties to be up and doing, and to send delegates to the State Convention, and to take such measures as will ensure our triumph in August next. This can be done if we are true to ourselves. Such a vote should be given as would rebuke EDWARD STANLY and all similar demagogues, who dare to stigmatize their fellow-citizens as traitors, for their devotion to the Constitutional rights of the South.

Congress—The Territorial Bills.

Decidedly *the* event in the political world, during the last week, has been the introduction, by Judge Douglas, Chairman of the Territorial Committee of the Senate, of two bills, one providing for the admission of California, with her present limits—the other for the creation of two territorial governments from the remaining territory. One containing the Mormon Territory of Deseret, to be called the Territory of Utah; and the other, formed out of the Territory of New Mexico. The bills for the creation of the territorial governments are in the usual form of such bills, and contain no proviso in regard to slavery.

The territorial bill also provides for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by the cession, by Texas, of the territory which she claims in New Mexico, for which she is to receive a pecuniary compensation of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. Such are the main provisions of the two bills, and such seems to be the only scheme of compromise that can succeed. It is believed that these bills will pass the Senate, and, eventually, the House; but how soon or how late, is another matter. The Mormon Government, established in the valley of the Salt Lake, under the name of Deseret, is discarded, and the name changed to Utah. Such is said to be the prejudice against the Mormons in the Western States, that even a Mormon name would be sufficient to defeat the bill.

Whatever may be our ideas or feelings in regard the admission of California, it may be regarded as a fixed fact, that California will be admitted at the present session, and with her present boundaries; and this admission will be acquiesced in by a majority of the Southern members, provided it be accompanied with a satisfactory settlement of all the other questions in dispute, and a proper provision for the formation and admission of new slave States from Texas, together with efficient provision for the recapture and delivery of fugitive slaves.

DIVORCE.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill divorcing EDWIN FOREST, the tragedian, from his wife.

GOV. MANLY.—It is said, that out of twenty counties in which Whig meetings have been held, nineteen go for the re-nomination of Gov. MANLY.

ROWAN.—The Democrats of Rowan have presented the name of DAVID S. REID, as Democratic candidate for Governor, subject, of course, to the State Convention. Should Mr. REID be nominated, he will receive our hearty support.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Messrs. SEWARD, CABELL, VENABLE, MOORE, FEATHERSTON, ASHE, CLINGMAN, and others, for valuable public documents.

☞Father MATHEW arrived at New Orleans on the 24th inst., and was enthusiastically received.

☞ GODEY for April is on our table. It contains some handsome illustration, and amongst its literary contents an excellent tale showing the heartless character of some practical jokes which are played off upon the first of April. Such things should never be indulged in at the expense of any body's feelings.

The Southern Press and the Nashville Convention.

We find it very frequently urged as an argument against the Nashville Convention, that the majority of the Southern people are opposed to it; and one of our town cotemporaries has even went so far as to assert that the great majority of his exchanges are also out in opposition to that movement. We have seen the statement of that cotemporary—the *Wilmington Chronicle*—going the rounds of the federal press in this State; and although certainly opposed to our own experience and observation, we did not feel at liberty to contradict it; because we have no desire to question any one's veracity; and his exchanges may be, and no doubt are, different in tone from ours. Yet, since we find our experience on this point borne out by that of the N. Y. Herald, we feel less diffidence in expressing our opinion, which is this,—that our cotemporary has either been mistaken in his calculation, or that his exchanges must harmonize with himself, and upon this question are decidedly behind the age, and fail to give expression to the feelings of the Southern people.

The New York Herald, a most excellent authority in news matters, says that probably two-thirds of the papers published at the South are taken at that office, and that out of any hundred of them, seventy-five are in favor of the Convention, and twenty-five either neutral or moderately opposed to it. If the newspaper press of the South may be taken as any indication of public opinion, a vast majority of the Southern people are in favor of the Convention. All the Democratic journals of the South without exception, and two-thirds of the Whig newspapers are united more or less strongly in favor of the same movement—that of having a meeting at Nashville, and consulting upon the present state of the country. The Herald adds, that "the only opposition to the movement which we can perceive in the Southern newspapers, arises from a few neutral or Whig presses in some of the large cities—presses which may be supposed to be under the influence of Northern minds or intellects."

We wish to impugn the motives of no man, who may be opposed to this movement. We wish to cultivate and promote friendly and harmonious feelings, so necessary to the South at this time, and to avoid all personal allusions and remarks, calculated to produce unpleasant feelings; but while we do so, we must claim an equal amount of courtesy from the opposite party. We regret to say that such has not been the course pursued by the anti-Conventionist press. The advocates of the Convention have been denounced as demagogues, disunionists, and traitors; and a Representative from North Carolina—Mr. STANLY—in the House of Representatives, expressed a hope that the people of Nashville would drive the traitors—(meaning the delegates)—into the Cumberland river. Such language does not express, and is not calculated to produce a proper state of feeling. Neither can we recognize the good taste of sneers at the conductors of public papers friendly to the Convention, because the said conductors do not happen to be largely endowed with this world's goods; and consequently are not, to any great extent, slaveholders. If newspaper discussions were confined to matters in which the Editors could plead this sort of interest, we fear that their columns would possess very little variety; for, God help the fellows, we believe that, in general, they are disgracefully poor, and *consequently* devoid of "moral character," at least in the estimation of certain ignorant *parvenues*, who seem, in the mysterious ways of Providence, to have a sort of permissive existence, for the purpose of demonstrating how totally the mere possession of money must fail in constituting a gentleman, or even a man of common sense and common decency.

One thing we *do* know: our paper circulates more largely among the agricultural population of the seventh district, than any other paper, or than all other papers combined; and we also *know* that its views upon this question meet a response from almost every one of its readers; and we are not to be told that those readers—the very bone and sinew of the country—are not directly interested in this matter, and have not a right to speak and be heard upon it.

That conscientious differences of opinion exist upon this, as upon all other questions, we have no sort of doubt; and for such honest differences, we have the highest respect; but we must confess that we have neither patience nor charity to waste upon those whose only arguments are sneers at their opponents, or misrepresentations and denunciation of their motives.

The Onslow Meeting, again.

Our cotemporary of the Chronicle must permit us to say that we think he attaches undue importance to the matter of the fourth resolution of the Onslow meeting. The resolution, as printed in the Journal, read thus:

4. *Resolved*, That we hold the application of the Wilmot proviso to the new territories to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, unnecessary, unequal, and unjust, [and must eventuate in the dissolution of the Union.]

The closing sentence, in brackets, the Chronicle, upon the authority of OWEN HUGGINS, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the meeting, says was stricken out. For our own part, we attach no sort of importance to the sentence one way or the other. It is simply an inference from what went before, and whether expressed in the resolution or not, is unavoidable.

The facts of the case seem to be that the resolution, as reported by the Committee, stood thus:

4. *Resolved*, That we hold the application of the Wilmot proviso to the new territories to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, unnecessary, unequal, and unjust, [and that no other remedy is left to the South, in the case of its passage, but a dissolution of the present Union, and the organization of the slave States into a separate confederacy.]

But that all that part in brackets was stricken out by the Committee, at the suggestion of Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON, and on motion of JOHN WASHINGTON, Esq., the words "and must eventuate in the dissolution of the Union," were substituted, and the question was taken upon the amendment, and it was adopted, after which, the resolution, as amended, was passed. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the amended resolution was adopted, and on this motion several speeches were made, and some confusion ensued; and when the vote was taken upon the motion to reconsider, considerable doubt existed as to whether the motion was or was not carried. The delegation to the Wilmington Convention considered that the motion for a reconsideration had failed. At any rate, no further motion was made, nor does it appear that the amendment was actually stricken out. This, however, is a matter of no earthly importance. As we have no sort of interest in the matter, one way or the other, we are perfectly willing to admit that the Chronicle is right, for, as we have before said, it makes no earthly odds—none in the world.

So far as the Editors of the *Journal* are concerned, they have no hesitation in explaining all they know about the matter; which is, that on the afternoon of the 7th inst., we received the Resolutions of the Onslow meeting from Mr. CANTWELL, who had just arrived from that county. Desirous to publish the proceedings before the meeting of the Wilmington Convention, they were put immediately in the hands of the compositor, and published in the paper of the 8th, without waiting for the official copy, the resolutions being preceded by a few remarks. On the Wednesday following, the *Chronicle* came out with his "secret history," which gave great offence to the Onslow delegation—many of whom called upon us, considerably irritated. They expressed their unanimous opinion that the fourth resolution as published in the *Journal*, really expressed the sense of the meeting, and was thus passed, and no part of it stricken out. The article upon this subject in the *Journal* of the week before last, was suggested by Mr. SANDERS, on behalf of the delegation; but as we have before said, very much modified and softened by us. In conclusion we would remark, that we hardly think that the course of the *Chronicle* in this matter has been characterized by as much courtesy and good feeling as it might have been. We cannot understand the necessity for impugning the motives of others. If, in the opinion of the editor, any mistake existed in our unofficial report of the meeting, he should have taken for granted, that upon that mistake being pointed out to us, we would be willing to correct it. Admitting that the mistake did exist, it amounts to just nothing at all.

As Mr. HUGGINS was one of the Secretaries of the meeting, we are willing to accord to his testimony that weight to which it is justly entitled; although in regard to this resolution, it differs from that of the delegation. We are perfectly willing to admit that the resolution was any way, or either way, just as the *Chronicle* may desire, for we repeat, we care nothing about the matter, nor attach to it any importance; and with this explicit declaration, we hope to end this controversy about "goat's wool."

Southern Rights Meetings.

At a Southern Rights meeting, held in Granville county, on the 5th inst., after much debate it was resolved not to send any delegates to a District Convention, nor to take any measures to be represented at Nashville. The meeting was addressed by Gen. SAUNDERS and JOHN KERR; Gen. SAUNDERS in favor of being represented,—Mr. KERR opposed to it. At a similar meeting held in Beaufort county on the 18th, resolutions in favor of the Nashville Convention were voted down, and indeed all action deprecated. In both these cases, the very strongest influence was brought to bear, in order to suppress the movement. In Beaufort, the meeting was held at Mr. STANLY'S home, and no effort was spared by his friends to have every thing arranged as it was. In Granville, a county with a Whig majority, that indomitable band, yclept the "Rolly Click," was out in full force. We would say a word in regard to one remark of Mr. KERR, at the Granville meeting, and that is, that no man of influence or character was committed to, or connected with, this Southern movement. We think Mr. KERR must have been forgetful; for certainly, in this district, at least two gentlemen, inferior in character and standing to none in the State, are decidedly favorable to the movement; and one is a delegate from this district. We allude to Messrs. STRANGE and DOBBIN. Certainly such disparagement of opponents, although it may be good federalism, is neither good taste, nor sound policy.

Dr. Webster's Trial.

Dr. WEBSTER was put on his trial in Boston on the 19th inst.

The counsel for the Government is J. H. CLIFFORD, Esq., Attorney General, assisted by GEORGE BEMIS, Esq.; for the defence, Hon. PLINY MERRICK and E. D. SOBIER.

A jury having been empannelled, the case was opened by Mr. Clifford, in a speech of two hours long. The speech was confined to a succinct statement of the facts in possession of the Government.—These facts, he averred, established two propositions: one, that Dr. Parkman had been murdered; the other, that Dr. John Webster committed the deed.

The first witness examined was Charles M. Kingsley, Dr. Parkman's agent. Had never known Dr. Parkman to be absent from dinner. Parkman left home on Friday at 12 o'clock. Witness commenced searching for him on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Traced him to the Medical College. Relates the finding of the remains in the tea chest and privy, but could not swear to their being Dr. Parkman's. Dr. Webster was terribly affected when arrested, and also on being shown the remains at the Medical College.

Robert Shaw. Dr. Parkman's brother-in-law, believed the remains were Parkman's, but should not have known them if he had not known Parkman to be missing.

On the second day, the jury, accompanied by counsel, made an examination of the College. U. S. Marshal deposed to having issued a warrant for Dr. Webster. Jabez Pratt, Coroner, testified to Dr. Webster's agitation on being arrested, and also on the finding of bones and pieces of metal in his laboratory.

Dr. Strong knew Parkman well. Saw the parts of a body at the College. Thought it had been opened by some one who had seen post mortem examinations. Was told that there was a perforation made by a knife. Thought from the looks of it that it had been made upon a living body. There was a difference in cuts made in living and dead flesh, from the greater elasticity of the former.

Dr. Ainsworth, Demonstrator of Anatomy, deposed that the remains were not those of a subject which had been used for the purpose of dissection. He kept a record of all subjects. All subjects used for anatomical purposes, were injected with a chemical fluid to preserve them. These remains were not.

THIRD DAY.—Dr. Jackson, Chemist, sworn. Had been called to analyze the remains found at the college. A strong solution of caustic potash had been applied to the remains. Knew Dr. Parkman, who was a dry, muscular subject, weighing about 140 pounds. About one-half his own weight of potash would have been necessary to dissolve him.

Dr. C. N. Keep, Dentist, swore to having made a block of teeth for Dr. Parkman, which block was that which was found in Webster's furnace. The block was shown to the witness and he identified it. He knew it by certain peculiarities of shape, and circumstances at the time of making, had impressed those peculiarities on his mind. Dr. Noble, who had assisted Dr. Keep in making the block of teeth, also identified them—beyond doubt.

Professor Wyman testified minutely and positively as to the remains found being those of Dr. Parkman.

Dr. Holmes remembered having seen Dr. Parkman's teeth. They were white and long. Wm. D. Eaton, police officer, was present when the thorax was taken from the tea chest. There was a hole in it, which was the size of a knife found in the tea chest.

FOURTH DAY.—Ephraim Littlefield, janitor of the College, swore to having been present at an altercation between Webster and Parkman, in regard to some money matters, in Webster's room, on the Monday preceding Parkman's disappearance. Saw Parkman come into the College on Friday, near 2 o'clock. On the afternoon of Friday, went through the College to put things to rights, but found Webster's room locked, and could not get in, although Webster was in it and walking about.

Saw Dr. Webster on Sunday. Webster asked him if he had seen Dr. Parkman in the latter part of last week. Said he had. Webster asked witness when he saw Parkman, and where he was going. Witness said he saw him coming towards the College on Friday about half-past one o'clock. Webster struck his cane on the ground and said that was the very time he had paid him four hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty cents. He said he had counted the money down to Dr. Parkman in his lecture room, when Parkman grabbed the money and ran out as fast as he could, two or three steps at a time. Webster appeared agitated, and did not look him in the face while telling him this. He looked very pale and thoughtful. Could not get into Webster's room on Monday to make fire. Did not know Webster was in the College until his wife told him that Dr. Samuel Parkman had been there to see Dr. Webster.

FIFTH DAY.—Littlefield concluded his testimony and was cross examined. He detailed the finding of the body in the tea chest and the privy. How he had broken through the vault and so forth. There was nothing new in this part of his testimony. The whole of Littlefield's evidence was very strong against professer Webster, while that of Professor Wyman and Drs. Keep and Noble seems to establish the fact of the body found being that of Dr. Parkman. The opinion seems to gain ground, that Dr. Webster did indeed commit the crime with which he stands charged.

SIXTH DAY.—Miss Buzzell, a connection of Mrs. Littlefield, and Mr. Preston, a student, sworn. Mr. Preston testified to having seen Dr. Webster on Friday, the 23d of November, the day of Parkman's disappearance, at the College, at half-past six in the evening. Never saw him so late before. Never before saw him after his lecture hour.

Dr. Jackson, Professor of Anatomy, testified to Littlefield's having an interview with him and communicating his suspicions. Told him he was going to search in the vault under the laboratory.

T. W. Trenholme, Policeman, testified to the facts of finding the remains in the box in Webster's laboratory—and also to the finding of the other parts, and, in general, corroborated the testimony of Littlefield.

Nathaniel D. Swain, expressman between Cambridge and Boston, had been in the habit of carrying packages for Professor Webster. On the week succeeding the 23d of November, brought two bundles of cuttings of grape vines or faggots, and also a box about a foot and a half square, and a bag of tan.—Subsequently he brought two boxes, the largest about two and a half feet high, and one and a half wide, one ten inches deep, the other a foot and a half square. He left them in Littlefield's cellar. On his second visit he found there the box and the grape vines, which he had previously left, but not the tan.

There was other testimony on the sixth day, (Monday,) but of no direct interest.

Number of Banks in the United States.

In looking over the New York Bank Note List of the 23d inst., we find a list of 707 banks quoted as being in actual operation, and issuing currency, while in most of the States, especially the West and South West, the number of banks marked "fraud," "worthless," "closed," or "closing," far exceeds those in bona fide operation. As far as we can judge, the number of different kinds of currency in the Union, cannot be less one way and another than 1200. The distribution of banks among the different States, seems to be nearly as follows:

Maine....	34	N. Jersey..	24	Georgia....	11	Mississippi	1
N. Hamp.	27	Penn'.....	47	Alabama...	2	Missouri..	1
Vermont..	24	Delaware...	6	Louisiana..	8	Florida...	0
Mass.....	122	Maryland..	23	Ohio.....	17	Arkansas.	0
R. Island.	61	D. Colum..	4	Indiana....	1	Texas....	1
Conn.....	44	Virginia...	10	Illinois....	1	Michigan.	4
N.Y.City.	22	N. Ca.....	5	Kentucky..	3	Wisconsin	1
" State.	177	S. Ca.....	15	Tennessee..	4		

Five hundred and eighteen of these banks are located in New York and the States East of it; and only one hundred and eighty-nine in States South and West of it. However, in Virginia, this State, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, and several other of the Western and Southern States, all the banks have branches scattered throughout the States. The Florida and Arkansas banks are stated to be all broken or worthless. Of course it is to be understood, that in the above table, we have given only the number of banks stated to be actually doing business. For instance, besides those we have given as existing in Maine, there is a list of 32 either broken, closed, worthless, or fraudulent; and so in most of the other States, and it is likely that most of these banks have a greater or less amount of bills in circulation.

Model Resolutions and Eloquent Speech.

A man named JORE, who wants to be Mayor of New Orleans, lately called a meeting of his friends for the purpose of having himself nominated. A Chairman and Secretary were appointed, and the Chairman appointed a Committee to report resolutions. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, with the eloquent and spirit-stirring address of Mr. NORGRAVE, we copy from the N. O. Delta:

WHEREAS, Epochs occur in the history of a people, when it behooves them to proclaim their opinions, and to declare their preferences or antipathies for measures and for men; and whereas, such a crisis, in the question of the election of the Chief Magistrate for this great city, has now arrived, and therefore

Resolved, That we are the greatest nation, and that our country is the best fenced in, of any in creation, being dyked on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific ocean.

Resolved, That we can whip the whole world and the rest of mankind, and find a mausoleum for their bones in the great cave of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we are the party of progress—that is, that we are the party of humbug—and humbug travels faster than an ex-locomotive.

Resolved, That PETER L. JORE, the patriot, the scholar, the statesman, and philanthropist, is entitled to our most enthusiastic support, and will receive it—*in a horn!*

Resolved, That free-soilism prevails to a dangerous extent in this community, for we find poets, politicians, editors, artists, candidates, doctors, and divines, all anxious to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Resolved, That while we hate chattering parrots, such as some of our stump speakers are, we are fond of a *lark*, and that we go in for brandy straight and the annexation of China.

Resolved, That the defences of our country are impregnable, and that notwithstanding the vast engineering genius of Generals PILLOW and PATTERSON, as exemplified at Camargo, they never could throw up a ditch which would be a circumstance to the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains. *No sir-ree!*

Resolved, That we believe in brandy straight, and that the people, in choosing their candidates, should do as they damn please.

The foregoing resolutions having been read, they were, on motion, unanimously adopted.

The Secretary, Mr. NORGRAVE, having been then called on for a speech, he ascended the platform. He expressed his desire to address the meeting in low Dutch. The meeting having manifested its assent to the proposition, he spoke as follows:

Der Burgomasters: Shaw hus der bricken mit dunder blixen ruff Joree. (Applause.) Rught shain der Mayor. (Great sensation.) Dinks raghen Hannes Mekl miht shpreken der Spearee. (Opposition.) Ryt spliedt der Joree der reight. Joree, der goot Joree, der raghenspreutzel. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. NORGRAVE having concluded his remarks, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

M. WEISSE, Ch'n.

Mr. NORGRAVE, Sec'y.

MORE DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.—The Madrid correspondent of a London paper says the new Taylor minister, Mr. Barringer, in trying to save one-half of his $9000, occupies not very splendid apartments; and that Narvaes, in calling upon him, was made to wait a long time in the hall, and finally shown into the sleeping room of Mrs. Barringer, the only furnished room in the house. The bed was not made, and there was a bathing tub in the room, and the negro who showed the Spanish minister in had to act as interpreter, Mr. Barringer speaking only English.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new offices have been established in this State during the week ending March 16th:

Falling Mill, Moore county, Hugh Black, P. M.
Reedy Branch, " " J. M. N. Ferguson, P. M.
Fountain Hill, Greene co., Willis Dixon, P. M.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, March 19, 1850.

SENATE.

After the disposal of the morning business, Mr. Badger addressed the Senate upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. He thought the present crisis should be met in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and scouted the idea of a peaceable separation. He spoke of the value of the Union, and the probability, in certain cases, of disunion. Went into a Scriptural argument to show that slavery is no sin. Censured Seward's idea of any law above the constitution. Asserted the right of the South to have fugitive slaves returned, and the necessity of efficient provision for that purpose; and said that, without this, any settlement would be like a house built without a foundation. He said that Mr. Seward's amendment, giving fugitive slaves a right to a trial by jury in the State to which they may have fled, would be to destroy the operation of the bill.

Mr. Badger expressed his preference for the Missouri Compromise line. He was clearly of opinion that Congress has the power to apply the Wilmot proviso to the territories; and he also thought that the Mexican law prohibiting slavery was in operation in those territories. He said he could not pretend to speak for his own State nor for the South, but he must say that, in the present position of affairs, the Nashville Convention assumed great importance. Primary meetings had been held in North Carolina, which used very strong language, and pledged the State to support the measures recommended by the Southern Convention. He thought the question could be, and should be, compromised.

Some conversation ensued between Mr. Badger and Gen. Cass. Mr. Hale obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in committee of the whole, took up the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. The bill was reported by Mr. Bayly, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means. It provides for additional appropriations to the amount of a million and a half of dollars. After some discussion had upon different items of the bill, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Hale concluded his speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions, chiefly replying to Mr. Calhoun, and endorsing the position taken by Mr. Seward. He opposed the fugitive slave bill, and would prefer disunion to the passage of such a bill. He did not believe in any compact to admit more slaves States from Texas. No more slave States should ever be admitted.

The census bill was then taken up, and a very long discussion ensued, both as regards the provisions of the bill, and the department of the government which shall have the direction of the business. The bill as reported by the Senate committee, places it in the hands of the department of the Interior.—The Senate adjourned without any definite action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House again went into committee of the whole upon the deficiency bill. A very long debate ensued; the chief opposition seemed to be to certain appropriations for salaries to officers in the department of the Interior. The debate is too long to attempt a synopsis of it. It would appear, however, that the department of the Interior has contrived to render itself very unpopular with the democrats, and no especial favorite with a good many members of its own party.

THURSDAY, March 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Foote presented the joint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, on the subject of slavery. He stated the true grounds taken by Mississippi in regard to the Southern Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, made a long speech in defence of the administration in regard to removals from office.

Before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up and debated the deficiency bill.

FRIDAY, March 22.

SENATE.

The Senate, after some discussion, passed a bill granting to the widow of Gen. Worth, a pension of $50 per month, being the half pay to which her husband would have been entitled, had he been disabled or retired from service.

Mr. Dayton of New Jersey delivered a long speech upon Mr. Foote's motion to refer the whole question of slavery to a select committee, with instructions to bring in a compromise. Mr. D. was understood to occupy moderate ground. After some conversational discussion, the subject was postponed until the ensuing Wednesday. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the discussion of the deficiency bill. The committee, without any final action rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward, as usual, presented anti-slavery petitions.

Mr. Webster made an explanation as to a handbill circulated in Washington, purporting to be an attempt to show that his (Mr. W.'s) views were different in 1848 from what they were in 1850. The author, he showed, was either ignorant or uncandid.

Mr. Hale tho't Mr. Webster must have changed, for he was praised by the "Union."

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported two bills, one for the admission of California, the other for the organization of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and also for the reduction of the limits of Texas. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunter delivered a speech upon the slavery question.

The deficiency bill, from the House, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate spent a short time in executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Bayly the rules were suspended, and the House resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Under the operation of the previous question the vote was ordered to be taken on the several amendments reported from the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The House concurred in the amendment of the committee of the whole, appropriating $15,308 32 for the payment of the clerks appointed by Mr. Ewing without authority of law, said payment, however, not to be taken as authorising the continuance of any more clerks in the Department of the Interior than was authorised by the law creating that department. The vote on this was taken by yeas and nays, there being 93 yeas, and 83 nays.

The House concurred in the following amendment, by a vote on yeas and nays of 114 in the affirmative and 72 in the negative, viz:

For outfit of the Minister to Prussia $9,000.

For outfit of Charge d'Affairs to Austria $4,500.

The amendment appropriating $200,000, instead of $400,000, for the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida, was concurred in by a vote, on yeas and nays, of 109 in the affirmative, and 75 in the negative.

The bill was finally passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 140, nays 44.

On motion, by Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State into the Union.

Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, who was entitled to the floor, remarked that he was the only recognized delegate from the Pacific coast. He disclaimed being a party man, and spoke his hour in favor of the admission of California.

Mr. Breck, of Ky., next obtained the floor, and spoke an hour on the same subject.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., succeeded Mr. Breck, but yielded the floor to a motion that the committee rise.

The committee rose and the House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.
Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 22d inst. From the telegraphic report of the Baltimore Sun, we take the following particulars of her news, which is two week's later:

England.

The news possesses no interest. Commercially it is less encouraging than was anticipated.

From the Continent there is nothing important, and the political affairs of England present but little of special interest.

Nothing eventful, in a political sense, has arisen in Parliament, and nothing is anticipated before the Chancellor produces his budget.

Lord John Russell has given notice that it is in contemplation by the government to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, together with the Vice Royal Court at Dublin. The intention being to have Irish affairs managed by the Home Department, by a Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Jones Lloyd, the eminent banker, is about to be raised to the peerage. Mr. D'Israel being in opposition in Parliament—his chief hobby being a change in the monetary system.

Her Majesty has authorized a publication of the following liberal rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, viz:—£20,000 to any one who will effectively relieve the crews of the ships: £10,000 for relieving, or for such information as may lead to the relief of any of the crew; and £20,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

The Canada annexation movement excites but little attention. Public sentiment appears to be favorable to acceding to any decided expression of the wishes of the Canadians. Lord Denman has retired from the wool-sack, and Lord Campbell has been appointed Chief Justice.

Collins' new line of steamers command a large share of attention and good will. The London Herald says that it will be something in the shape of a steamship that was never produced to beat them.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston, in continuing the Greek blockade, is severely commented upon in the English journals, and were it not for the belief which exists, that his Lordship has made a demonstration against Russia, his conduct would meet with general reprobation.

The Russian court presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English government, and public opinion is general that, if necessary, the Czar will give the Greeks efficient support. The Russian note to the minister at London says—"You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims, in order that the allies of King Otho may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt to guarantee the independence of that monarch and his people."

The London Gazette says that a Queen's messenger passed through Malta on the 25th ultimo, with orders to Sir M. Parker to cease hostilities against Greece.

Advices from Calcutta to the 18th of January, and from Bombay to the 4th of February, have been received. Politically the news possesses interest.

France.

The anniversary of the Republic passed off without disturbance, and the Minister of France states that the revenue will be adequated to the public services this year without a new loan or increase of taxes. The Postmaster opens all letters passing to and from suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to warm debates in the Assembly. It is said that France and Russia are completely united on the Greek question.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast. We learn from the French Budget, just published, that the army is to be reduced to 408,600 men, and that the expenses of the nation are to be reduced 84,000,000 francs.

The result of the elections was not known at Paris on Thursday. The government have established a censorship on all foreign books brought into France.

A Corvette had sailed from Lapland.

The menaces of Prussia on the Swiss Cantonments have been renewed; but as France and Austria have interfered, nothing serious is apprehended.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The report gains ground that the armistice is to be prolonged. It is currently reported that Denmark has concluded a private treaty with Prussia, by which the latter is to have the island of Bourholm for its support, should hostilities be resumed with Schleswig.

Turkey.

The Sultan proposes that the refugees shall be retained in Asia Minor, for a period not exceeding a year. Kossuth and others are about to be removed accordingly.

Fears are entertained at Naples, that Admiral Parker will pay his respects to the Neapolitans, as soon as he leaves the Greek coast. Like fears are also entertained at Madrid.

There is no indication of a speedy movement of the Pope.

India.

India is tranquil. From Calcutta commercial accounts are favorable, but not so much so as to have any effect on the English market. Freights had declined at Bombay. Feb. 2d, the money market was in an unsettled state, and the import market unsatisfactory. It appears that the up country market have been all overstocked. It is said that an additional impost duty of three per cent. is about to be imposed on cotton piece goods. There was heavy stock on hand, with dull demand. Pieces of good design met ready sale. Exports limited, freights limited.

Austria and Hungary.

The Vienna journals state that intelligence had been received from Transylvania, to the effect that the Russians were assembling a considerable military force at the defile of Gerto, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier.

Haynau has called out the National Guards of such large towns as Presburg, to make up a new levee of twenty thousand men.

Many of the people have left home in consequence, knowing that they would be obliged to serve. All the political prisoners have also escaped. All the National Guards who served in the insurrectionary forces in Hungary, have been incorporated with the Austrian army.

Large numbers of the Hungarian refugees are collecting on the frontiers of Bosnia, where they are treated with great kindness by the Turkish Viziers.

Our latest advices state that all the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons.

Prussia and the German States.

The Prussian Monitor, of the 5th instant, publishes the names of the members of the Chamber of Peers named by the government. They are all of the aristocratic class. The Constitutionalists and Democrats will not interfere in the election for the First Chamber, because they consider that the nomination of many members of the aristocracy is too significant a hint on the part of the Government to admit of the hope that the internal liberties of Germany are about to be developed. All who sincerely desire to see Germany should attain to a definite Constitutional State, are greatly discouraged at this act of the Government.

The steamer City of Glasgow will sail from Glasgow, for New York, on the 8th of April.

The Skies are Brightening.

It will be seen, by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Senate on yesterday, that Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported two bills, embracing in part a general plan for the settlement of the questions growing out of slavery, which have produced so much excitement and agitation in the country. As we understand the character of the two bills, the first provides for the admission of California into the Union with her present limits: and the second provides for the establishment of a territorial government for the new Mormon Territory of Utah, preserving specific limits for said Territory, and also a territorial government for New Mexico, which is to embrace all the territory acquired from Mexico, except California and Utah. It contains no provisions in relation to slavery, leaving the whole question with the people of those Territories. The second bill also contains a provision for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by a pecuniary compensation to Texas, in consideration of the release of the claim to her territory in dispute between herself and New Mexico.

We hail this movement as the sure harbinger of an early settlement of the question. The two bills, with the bill previding for more effectual recovery of fugitive slaves, constitute a system of measures which, we trust, will be satisfactory to both the great sections of the Union, and we hope and believe will meet with the approbation of the moderate portions of both houses of Congress. If so, and if they shall pass *pari passu*, peace and harmony will be immediately restored to the confederacy. Mr. Douglas is entitled to the thanks of the country for his arduous and persevering labors in this great work of pacification.—*Washington Union of the 26th inst.*

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican says: "We learn by private advices from Florida that Sam. Jones, *accompanied by* Bowlegs and Halleck Tustenuggee, *and their parties*, have all retired to the everglades. They express their unwillingness to remove to the West this summer. It is believed that the question of money is a material point with them, they being disposed to demand more than has yet been offered."

It is stated that a Naval Court of Inquiry, composed of Commodores Morris and Shubrick, and Commander Dupont, has been ordered to assemble at Annapolis, on the 15th of April, to make an investigation into the capture of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter.

The Louisville Courier of the 16th instant announces the arrival on the previous day, from Cincinnati, of the steamer Gen. Washington, full to overflowing with passengers for St. Louis, about 100 of whom were *en route* for California. The steamer Saladin left on the 14th, for St. Louis, with 150 passengers, a majority of whom were bound for California. The Courier learns that hundreds of families from the interior of Kentucky and Ohio are making active preparations to emigrate to the gold regions in the spring.

Supreme Court.

The following decision have been delivered since our last report.—Raleigh Register.

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Allen v. Allen, in equity, from Johnston. Also, in ex parte, Latham, in equity, from Beaufort, affirming the order with costs. Also, in Lockhart v. Bell, in equity, from Northampton, directing a reference. Also, in Washington v. Sasser, in equity, from Wayne, overruling the demurrer and remanding the cause. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in equity, from Orange. Also, in Plummer v. Brandon, in equity, from Rowan, overruling the exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Pannell v. *Hampton*, from Surry; judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for the return of the slave and for costs. Also, in State v. Boyce, from Perquimons: judgment reversed, and venire de novo. Also, in Hansley v. Hansley, from New Hanover, declaring the decree erroneous, and that the petition ought to have been dismissed.

By NASH, J.—In Graves v. Williamson, in equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Freeman v. Cook, in equity, from Franklin, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Hicks v. Forrest, in equity, from Granville.

By PEARSON, J.—In Williams v. Wilson, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo. Also, in den ex dem. Raiford v. Peden, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brothers v. Hurdle, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in equity, from Orange. Also, in Zachary v. Zachary, in equity, from Surry, directing a reference. Also, in Barnes v. Pearson, in equity, from Wayne directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Housten v. Bogle, from Lincoln, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Northcott v. Casper, in equity, from Bertie, directing a reference to the Master.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court closed its Winter session to-day. We learn that the docket has been cleared of all cases—many of which had lain over from term to term—and at the meeting of the Court on the second Monday in June, there will be an entire new docket. The following are the closing opinions:—*Raleigh Times.*

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Smith v. Downey, in equity, from Caswell, upon exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Thompson v. McDonald, in equity, upon the petition of plaintiff, declaring that the petitioner must take the debt for $1,500.

By NASH, J.—In Munroe v. Smith, in equity, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Durham v. Ross, in equity, from Rutherford, directing a decree establishing the parol agreement of the parties.

WHAT NEXT?—The Montreal Gazette translates from *L'Avenir*, a Canadian paper, the following extraordinary story, with a remark that the editors have *since* heard the thing is dead:

Human Monster.—We learn that a female in the parish of St. Timothy, has just given birth to an extraordinary child, which, in grotesque horror, exceeds all that humanity has yet produced in the way of infant phenomena. The new born child has nothing human about it but the head and arms; the rest is literally a tortoise, the back and belly covered with a hard shell, and the feet perfectly resembling the paws of the amphibious animal.

Like the tortoise, it can protude and retract the feet within the shell, and articulates sounds which have not the slighest resemblance to the cry of a new born child. We are even told that it can retract *its head within* the shell, until the top of it is level *with the shoulders*. The parents, obeying the first sentiments of horror, and dreading the disagreeable reputation which this occurrence might attach to their names, desired to destroy this prodigy immediately after its birth, but having consulted their priest, they resigned themselves, and the child received baptism, and is likely to live.

CORN FROM THE WRONG QUARTER.—A cargo of corn, 1000 bushels, from Wilmington, was sold in this place a few days ago. We shall be greatly mistaken if such an occurence shall ever happen after our Plank Road is finished. There are undoubtedly thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of bushels of corn in the Western part of North Carolina which cannot be brought to market because the transportation would cost too much. But when a wagon and two horses can bring 125 bushels, it will come, most assuredly. We hope to see Wilmington supplied *from* the interior, instead of supplying the interior with corn, hay, bacon, and many other articles of agricultural production.

Fayetteville Observer.

"RIDIN ON A RAIL."—An itinerant scamp, who left his own wife in Illinois, and ran away with another woman, attempted to preach lately at Grandview, Iowa, but some of the citizens, who had got wind of the fellow's true character, gallanted him to the pulpit to the church door, where he was placed on the sharp edge of a rail, and in that situation ridden about town.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That it it *be* mean fun for a small debt, it *am* a d—d sight *meaner* to have to be dunned for a small debt. Yes, Sir——E——E—— E. Selah.—*Pine Knot.*

BOILING A PIRATE.—Dr. Woodbridge Strong, one of the witnesses in the Webster trial, on Wednesday, gave the following account of a dainty little bit of professional cookery:

"I have dissected a good many bodies in my day.—And a pirate given me in warm weather, in the city, and as I only wanted the bones, I dissected him rapidly, and as there was a good deal of fat about him. I thought it would be as good a way as to burn him up; I therefore made a large roaring fire, and kept at work throwing on piece by piece all night, and until 11 o'clock the next day. I found I had not done, by a great deal. I consider it a great job to burn up a human body. Pitch pine would be the best thing to do it with. It is necessary to keep the fire well stirred up during the process or it will go out.

The Outwitted Coachman.

On last Saturday a coach was waiting at a late hour of the night, near the Park of St. Cloud, on the Sevre side. There are always on Saturdays a large number of citizens who fear or are too late for the railroad, and of this class the ingenious coachmen speculate, bringing their coaches, accidently, of course, in the path which leads to the station.

The coachmen never depart until they have secured the four passengers necessary to fill their seats. Outside the barriers the coachmen are sovereigns, and they use their right.

The excellent commedian G——, of the *Comedian Francaise*, having dined too late at the house of a friend at Sevres, found that the last train had left when he reached the station of Montretout, and noticing a fiacre near, he said to the coachman:

"Will you set out immediately?"

"Yes," responded the coachman, "if you will pay for four places."

"How much?"

"Twenty francs."

"It is too dear."

"Well, get in, the three other passengers," said the coachman, "will not be long in coming."

The actor determined to punish, by a trick, the exorbitant pretensions of the coachman. He entered the coach, with the lightness and agility of a young man; the coachman closed the door and gazed down the Sevres road to watch the arrival of the three other passengers.

While the coachman was making his observations, G—— opened the other door of the fiacre, and glided out in the dark; leaving his overcoat, and making a long circuit, he presented himself, limping, to the coachman, and in a cracked voice, demanded if he was going soon.

"Immediately," said the coachman; "you are second and two others will soon come."

G—— mounted painfully into the carriage; the door was closed, and the other door opened without noise. The third disguise was that of an old man. G—— had all the masks and all the voices at his disposition.

"Sir," said the coachee to the pretended old man, "I will set out immediately. You are the third, the fourth passenger is in the house, just getting his hat on."

The fourth, as the others, was a fantastic image to the coachman's mind, who would never have come had not G——, using for the last time stratagem, resumed his overcoat and appeared before the coachman as a young man excited by the wine of a feast of at least twenty-four covers.

"If you are in as great a hurry as you say," cried the coachman, with a triumphant air, "jump in and we will start immediately, as you make the load complete."

"Get on your seat, then," said the artist, as he closed the door.

The fiacre started off on a gallop. It bore but one passenger. The horses did not comprehend the mystery; and the coachman was astonished at their swiftness. At the *Palace de la Concorde*, as ordered, the coach stopped. The artist, G——, opened the door himself, gave his five francs to the coachman, and disappeared. The coachman waited at the steps for the three others to dismount. Nobody came.—"They are sleeping," murmured the coachman; and he stuck his head in the coach to awaken them.—Darkness was in the interior of the fiacre. He reached his hand and felt on the seats for the three other passengers. Nobody! He remained as petrified and immovable as the neighboring obelisk.

Love and Philosophy.

BY ALFRED EVELYN.

You see that lady sitting there?
Ten years ago I thought her fair,
And raved and rhymed about her;
I carved her name on every tree,
And, such was my absurdity—
Though I should die without her,
I thought no eyes could be so bright,
I thought no teeth could be so white—
No angel could surpass her—
So sweet was each melodious tone,
Her shape so perfect, and so shone,
Her ringlets, with Macassar.

My heart and soul were in a blaze,
I taxed my brains to sing her praise,
In scores of plantive couplets,
And taxed a pocket scarce of cash,
Before her door to cut a dash,
In ruffled shirts and doublets.
The withered flowers she cast aside,
The strings with which her shoes she tied,
With tender care I hoarded;
And thought that I was well repaid,
For many a cold night's serenade,
If she a smile accorded.

How wretched did I feel at last,
When, like a worn-out glove, she cast
Me and my hopes aside;
Three weeks from that she changed her name,
And—oh! the misery—became
Old Brown, the Grocer's bride.

A man of twice her age and mine,
At whose expense our wit would shine
For oft we quizzed the spooneys;
I had my labor for my pain,
Wealth was an overmatch for brains,
Old Brown had lands and money.

I marvel at my madness now!
Time has been busy with his plough,
Behold that cheek—how wrinkled!
Her eyes are stony as a flint—
Her step has little music in't,
Her hair with grey is sprinkled.

I think she must weigh twenty stone,
Her sylph-like airiness is gone,
And like a duck she waddles:
I laugh to think upon the past,
Yet Love such spell has ever cast,
On human hearts and noddles.

A word to those who lose a prize
And mourn the loss—just turn your eyes
Upon the Lady's mother;
The object of your hopes and fears,
Will be in less than twenty years,
Exactly, such another.

Philosophy has no such cure,
The sight will teach you to endure—
And like a pail of water,
'Twill cool your fiery passion down:
Discarded, you will smile not frown,
Nor die to lose the daughter.

BOSTON BACHELORS.—A correspondent of the Lowell Courier, writing from Boston, says there is a Benedict club in that city composed of *sworn celibates*.—When one of them is snared by a pretty face, and becomes engaged, he forfeits a basket of champagne annually till he gets married—a more awful offence, of course, which he must expiate by a costly psuper for the whole club. At these suppers, the lost members are mourned as dead in a burlesque oration and a satirical poem, and an immense quantity of wit and wine is poured out upon their imaginary tombstones. One of the members is an editor, who declines accepting wedding cake when he publishes a marriage. He says it looks like *countenancing matrimony!*

THE HEALTH OF EUROPE, DURING THE LAST WEEK.—France is excessively weak, and her constitution is gradually breaking up. She says she has the weight of a mountain on her breast that prevents her rising. She still complains bitterly of the great vacuum in her chest.

Russia has been troubled with a slight attack of yellow fever. Bleeding was recommended, and was instantly carried out to a copious extent in the city. Russia has felt very much better since, and is very thankful to England for the unexpected relief.

Austria is endeavoring to regain the strength she has lost in Hungary. She is still stunned with the dreadful blow she received there, which was nearly the death of her. She is recommended to keep quiet for some time to come.

England is collecting her members together, and rubbing them up for the grand fight that is expected to come off on the 31st instant. She feels quite strong enough, she says, to spurn the smallest offer of "protection."

Ireland is still very low and weak, but hopes to pick up a little during the session. She is strictly ordered not to make a noise, and to refrain from all quack medicines.—*London Punch.*

Never give a boy a shilling to hold your shadow, while you climb a tree and look into the middle of next week—it is money thrown away.

The centre of gravity is thought to be the middle of a Quaker congregation.

A HORRIBLE FIGHT.—On the evening of the 7th instant, a fatal affray occurred at Monterey, a small town in Texas, near the upper part of Caddo Parish, (La.,) between Reuben R. Harrison and John Lester on the one side, and John Collins on the other—so says the Shreveport Gazette, which adds:

"The difficulty originated in the following manner: Harrison had just returned from a trip to Alabama with his family, and while getting off the boat at Monterey, (near which he lived,) some game chickens, that he had brought with him, got loose, and Lester, who was in his employ, while ordering a negro to catch them, brought on a dispute with Collins. Collins, who was a blacksmith, went to his shop, and after preparing his gun, called to Lester to come down if he wanted satisfaction. Harrison and Lester went to the shop, and as the latter stepped in, Collins knocked him down with his tongs, when he was shot with a repeater by Harrison. He then turned upon the latter, and struck him on the head, and again turned and struck Lester, when Harrison shot him a second time. After receiving the last wound, Collins threw the tongs at Harrison, which struck him just below the eye, and went down in his mouth. He then took a sledge hammer, and, we are told, beat his brains out. Lester died instantly—Collins lived until next morning. They were all men of families. We were acquainted with neither of the parties personally, but knew Mr. Harrison from reputation, who, though wild, was much esteemed."

Napoleon's Tomb.

The author of "Etchings of a Whaling Voyage," relates the following:

An Englishman some years since visited the tomb at St. Helena, and indited in the register a verse on the ex-emperor to this effect:

Boney was a great man,
A soldier brave and true;
But Wellington did lick him at
The field of Waterloo.

This was not in very good taste, not exactly such an allusion as an Englishman should be guilty of at the tomb of a conquered foe. Nevertheless, it contained an indisputable truth. A Yankee visited the place soon after. Determined to punish the braggart for so illiberal and unmanly an attack on the dead, he wrote immediately under it:

But greater still, and braver far,
And tougher than shoe-leather,
Was Washington, a man what could
Have licked 'em all together.

The next visitor was a Frenchman, who, like all his country, was deeply attached to the memory of Napoleon. When he had read the first lines he exclaimed with looks of horror and disgust, "Mon Dieu! Quel sacrilege! Sans dunte, les Anglais sonte grand cochons!" The Yankee skipper's addition next attracted his eye. He started as he read, grasping, grinned, read the lines again, then gashing his hair, danced about the room in a paroxism of indignation, screaming "Diable! Monsieur Bull is one grand brute! but le frere Jonathan is one savage horrible! I challenge him! I shall cut him up in very small pieces!" He called for his horse, rode post haste to town, and sought the Yankee everywhere. Alas! the bird had flown. A ship had just sailed; the skipper was gone.

CHILDISH MURDER.—"Mother, I guess the baby won't cry any more, for I've killed it and thrown it out doors." The Dedham (Mass.,) Democrat relates that these are the words which a little girl in that town, only four and a half years old, addressed to her mother, upon her return from a short absence; and that the baby was found under the sink spout, with a cut upon its wrist, from which it had bled almost to death.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The whole population of the United States could be compressed into the space of one square mile, and each individual be allowed sufficient room to breathe in. Fifteen inches square would suffice for this. There are 1,700 yards in a mile, which, being multiplied, gives 63,360 inches: and this product divided by 15, the number of inches occupied by each individual, would place 4.224 of them in a row to extend the length of a mile: and the same number of rows to complete a square mile would consequently number 17,842,576.

"DISTRESSING" ENGLISH.—We copy the following Editorial, *verbatim et litteratim*, from the last number of the Edenton Sentinel. We beg our readers to believe that this paper is written for, set up, corrected, worked off, and circulated in the full blaze of the nineteenth century:

"A DISTRESSING CASELTY. On Fryday, the 1st inst., was Dround three fishmon opposit Bulls Bay in Albermarle Sound, whilst ingaged in fishing nets, there names is Joabb Normon, Daniel Overton, & Benjamin Overton, who has left Wives & Children to mourn there loss."

The Sentinel, we believe is the Whig organ for Chowan and parts adjacent. Are there any Common Schools in Chowan? It would be money thrown away to send such a 'scholor' to an Academy.

Raleigh Standard.

We came across a whig yesterday, who was drifting about the political ocean without chart or compass. Said he—"can *you* tell me about where I am, politically? Am I a Clay, Seward, Webster, or Taylor whig? Do I go for the "compromise," or with the "vipers?" for I'll be hanged if *I* can tell? I have enquired of all *our* leaders, but they don't seem to know the points of compass!" We answered his hail, and told him he was off point-no-point, heading for the breakers, his tiller unshipped, and a "hole in his mainsail." "Well," said he, with a melancholy smile—"I s—r I believe you!"

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-te

Town papers please copy till election.

VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.

March 15, 1850 27-te

County Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

WHEREAS, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 21st inst., Mr. JONAS BRANCH, to Miss T. A. WARREN.

In Sampson county, by Rev. Mr. DEVANE, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Dr. JOHN OWEN.

DIED,

In Caswell county, on the 1st instant, in the 82d year of his age, Gen. AZARIAH GRAVES, father of the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, and Senator in the State Legislature from 1798 to 1822.

In Hillsboro', on the 10th inst., CADWALLADER JONES, son of Dr. PRIDE JONES, aged about 10 years.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 23.—NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is inactive at previous prices, and we have no transactions to report. The sales of Spirits Turpentine are 500 bbls. at 32 cents, with some in lots as wanted at 32½ a 33c, cash. We notice sales of 1600 bbls. North County Common Rosin at $1, part delivered; 200 bbls. Wilmington, $1 10, in yard; and 800 a 1000 bbls. White, $2 50 a $3 per 280 lbs.

BOSTON, March 23.—NAVAL STORES—We notice sales of 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 32c, cash, and small lots at 34c, cash. In Tar, Rosin, and Pitch, the movements continue unimportant.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Niagara.

LONDON, March 8, 5 P. M.—The demand for most Colonial and foreign produce has been extremely limited, and to make any progress in sale, lower prices would have to be taken. The continued abundance of money, however, renders holders less anxious to realise, and no material reduction has been submitted to. Breadstuffs depressed. Cotton quiet.

Coffee has been entirely neglected, and quotations nearly nominal. Some few forced sales of fine plantation Ceylon have been made at a reduction of 10s from the highest point, but the principal importers refrain from offering their goods, waiting the result of the approaching Dutch sales. The nearest price of native Ceylon is 57s, at which about 2,000 bags have been taken. The other sales have been confined to 150 bags Mocha from 70s a 80s 6d for long berry, and Sumatra 48s, and 300 bags good ordinary Rio at 55s. In the continental ports demand suspended until the sales in Holland are over.

The Corn trade remains in a state of great depression, and with large arrivals from abroad prices have receded. We quote United States and Canada Wheat, from 32 a 40s per quarter. American flour 19 a 23s per bbl. The reports from the Provincial and Irish markets are in general very dull, and Indian corn cannot be quoted over 26 a 28s per 480 lbs.

In Cotton there has been little doing during the fortnight

The Iron market is less firm, and with an order in-hand we could buy common bars at £5, and rails at £5 5s, both free on board in Wales. Swedish scarce at £13, on the spot. Sales for spring shipment at £11 10s. Scotch pig, 44s 6d a 45s 6d for mixed numbers. No. 1 Gartsheirre 47s per ton at Glasgow.

Turpentine—Rough in moderate demand at 6s 9d. Spirits less demanded and quiet at 31s for English, and 31s 6d a 32s for American.

LIVERPOOL, March 8th.—Our cotton market has been unusually dull and depressed since the departure of the last steamer, and in order to effect sales, holders are compelled to submit to a decline of ¼d per lb. on all qualities below fair, which, from its scarceness, maintains, though in limited demand, a higher relative value, fair Orleans and Mobile being quoted the same as in our last circular, and fair Upland at ¼d per lb. decline only.

The quotations are—fair Orleans 6¼d; fair Mobile 6¼d; fair Upland 6¼; middling qualities 6¼d per lb.

The sales for the week ending 1st inst., were estimated at 27,910 bales of which speculators took 4,890, and exporters 2,070 bales. Those for the week ending this evening are called 25,620 bales, of which 3, 210 bales were on speculation, and 3,700 for export. The American descriptions sold are 7,340 Orleans, at 5 a 7¼d; 8,250 Upland, 5¼ a 7¼; 4,740 Mobile and Alabama at 5¼ a 7½; and 320 Sea Island at 9 a 16d per lb.

The stock of cotton in this port is estimated at 524,000 bales, of which 343,000 are American, against a total stock of 417,000 bales at this time last year, of which 265,000 were American.

Under the influence of heavy importations of flour from France, and favorable weather for farming operations, a serious & unexpected decline has taken place in our corn market—best Western Canal, Baltimore and Ohio flour having been sold at 21s. per bbl., equal to a decline of 1s. 6d. per bbl.—New Western 18 a 21s., and old sour Western 21s. per bbl. Indian corn has been in a very limited demand at a decline of 2s. per quarter, and prices may be considered nominal at 26 a 27s. per quarter for yellow, and 27 to 27s. 6d. for choice white. Indian meal 13s. per bbl. Wheat 5s 3d a 6s 6d per 70 lbs.

The sales of Turpennine only amount to 455 bbls., at 5s 9d per cwt. for inferior, to 7s 6d per cwt. for good quality. The supply of common Rosin continues moderate, and some small sales have been made at 3s 3d to 3s 4d per cwt. Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 22—Schr. Pemaquid, Mitchell, Frankfort, Me., to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with hay and potatoes.

Schr. Harvest, Rice, Boston, to G. W. Davis. Was bound to Warwick, Va.; having lost sails, &c., in a gale of the 18th, put in to repair.

23—Schr. Buena Vista, Racket, New York, to J. C. Latta; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

24—Br. Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Newport, Eng., to G. W. Davis; with iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Brig Sea Flower, Sheer, Charleston, to Ellis & Russell; with salt.

Brig John Dawson, Rodick, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Wm. Crawford, Brookings, Bath, (Maine,) to G. W. Davis.

Br. Brig Wm. Wilberforce, Ley, Cardiff, (Wales,) to DeRosset & Brown; with Iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Antoinette, Brown, Boston, in ballast, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

25—Brig Monticello, Adams, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with sundries.

Brig Patriot, Gage, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with salt.

Brig Martha Kinsman, Buckham, New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Major Ringgold, Richards, Cardenas, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with molasses.

Schr. Albion, Lufkin, Charleston, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

26—Brig Joann, Tyler, St. Pierre, Martinique, in ballast, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr. A. K. Hay, Beaston, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer W. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Schr. Aleyona, Whitaker, Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with salt.

27—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

28—Schr. Malvina, Slaight, Philadelphia, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Smith, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

CLEARED.

March 22—Br. Barque Brothers, English, Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 2,480 bbls. turpentine.

Br. Brig Juliet, Hilton, Barbadoes, by G. W. Davis; with 65,000 feet lumber, 30,000 staves, 20,000 shingles.

23—Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, New York, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 245 bbls. spirits turpentine, 25,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Emeline, Harding, Wilmington, Del., by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 450 bbls. rosin.

25—Schr. Charles D. Hallock, Davis, New York, by J. C. Latta; with 157 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. raw turpentine, 733 do. rosin, 88 bales cotton goods and yarns.

26—Schr. Harrison Price, Brown, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 1379 bbls. rosin, 14,500 staves, 400 bushels pea nuts, 13 bales cotton, 38 bales cotton goods.

Schr. Agnes, Lord, Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with 449 bbls. spirits turpentine, 437 do. tar, 95 do. rosin, 20 do. raw turpentine.

Steamer W. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, by John Banks; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. for sundry persons.

27—Brig Norman, Leach, Marseilles, France, by W. M. Harriss; with naval stores and staves.

Brig Marcia, Smith, Hallowell, Me., by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with naval stores.

Schr. Gen. Leary, Weller, Robbinston, Me., by G. W. Davis; with lumber and timber.

Schr. Captain John, McFarland, New Haven, by G. W. Davis; with 95,000 feet lumber.

Brig Joseph, Kellar, New York, by W. M. Harriss; with 1,000 bbls. rosin, 191 casks rice, 85 bags peanuts.

Schr. October, Dyas, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Brig Sam. Small, Sprague, Boston, by Russell & Kendrick; with 200 bbls. pitch, 137 do. tar, 607 do. rosin, 146 do. spirits turpentine, 60 round logs.

Brig Benj. Carver, Carver, New Orleans, by DeRosset & Brown; with 181 bbls. spirits turpentine, 884 do. tar, 100 do. pitch, 450 do. rosin.

Schr. Alaric, Prosser, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 317 bbls. spirits turpentine, 913 do. rosin, 50 bales cotton, 21 bags coffee, 296½ bushels peanuts, 1 box mdze., 1 box axes, 10 bales sheeting, 1,738 R. O. hhd. staves.

28—Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Judith Ward, Anderson, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 100,000 feet lumber, 20,000 shingles.

Schr. Glenroy, Glasier, New York, by Geo. W. Davis; with 106,000 feet lumber, and 30,000 shingles.

TO CLEAR ON THE 30TH—Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

The Brig Mary McWhinnie, Capt. Seaman, left Newport, Eng., for this port, with a cargo of Railroad Iron, on the 17th January. A few days after, the wreck of a brig, supposed to be her, was washed ashore at Swansea, Wales.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	9½
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	0
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	00	a	1 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	25
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	51	a	52
Meal, bush.,	60	a	62½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	16	a	18
St. Domingo,	00	a	00
Laguyra,	17	a	18
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	00	a	00
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	65	a	70
Eastern,	00	a	70
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	11 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey, rec.	31	a	32
Do. common,	00	a	00
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	19	a	20
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 25
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	1 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	1 25
Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Tar,	0 00	a	1 10
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	60	a	65
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24½	a	00
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	90
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	4½	a	5½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	0 00
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cash,	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
St. Martins,	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	2 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	12 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	12 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	15 00	a	17 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 00	a	7 50
Do ord'y,	4 50	a	5 25
Do. inf'r,	2 50	a	3 50
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine,	do.		00 a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	00
Flaxse

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The annexed letter has been forwarded to us for publication, and we willingly give it a place in our columns, as well for the respect we bear for the writer, as because it, in a great measure, expresses sentiments in which we heartily concur. Yet while we cheerfully express our coincidence with the main scope and tenor of the letter, we must beg to be understood as doing so with certain grains of allowance.

We concur with the writer in believing that a persistance in aggression to the extent of depriving the South of her just share in the public domain—refusing or neglecting to restore her fugitive slaves—abolishing slavery in the District, &c., would not only justify, but must inevitably produce disunion. So far we will go: but with all due respect for those who are more experienced than ourselves, we must say that we cannot assent to the idea of disunion any how. We regard a *peaceable* seperation as practically impossible, and for these reasons: Nine-tenths of the people of the North, and nearly half of the people of the South, even of those who believe in the propriety of seperation in certain cases, look upon secession as an extra-constitutional remedy, purely revolutionary in its character—as a contingency not provided for, and in which a community must fall back upon its natural rights, totally irrespective of any merely conventional arrangement. In such a case, it would be almost impossible to secure unanimity, or to arrange boundaries between excited parties without adding to the excitement. Neither would division remove the bone of contention. The territories would still remain, and it is hardly to be supposed, that those who could not agree while united, could enter upon a peaceable compromise, with all their passions aroused, and no longer restrained by the ties of a common country and a common interest. Besides, a new bone of contention would arise, in the disposal of the public property of various kinds. Ships, munitions of war, warehouses, every thing,—to which section would they belong? Which section would command the Mississippi? which would be "Uncle Sam?" We might multiply reasons for regarding a peaceable disunion as practically impossible, but we forbear, as they will, no doubt, suggest themselves to every thinking man.

With this explanation, we perfectly agree with the writer of the letter. In certain cases already specified, disunion would be the only remedy, and would, we believe, be inevitable. We do sincerely hope that no such dire necessity will arise. Should it arise, we believe it will be met promptly and decidedly; but in the mean time, no honorable effort should be spared to avert what we cannot but regard as a misfortune, only less than dishonor or degradation. We are no submissionists—neither are we disunionists. The prevalent feeling of the people, if we understand it right, is to avert disunion if we honorably can; but not to avert it at any cost. Those who represent the Southern people as desirous of withdrawing from the Union, we think are mistaken; but those who represent them as willing to stay in it on any terms—no matter what—are far more mistaken.

For the life of us, we could never see the difference in principle, or in practice, between the so-called "American system," and the Wilmot proviso, and kindred doctrines. The direct operation of either is to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of the so-called free States over those of the slave States—to protect the products of free labor at the expense of those of slave labor. The protective tariff system is but a sort of financial Wilmot proviso. Every interest protected by the tariff of '42 was located in the North, and not a dollar of slave labor or capital invested in it; and the protection afforded was in all cases at the expense of the agricultural interest, in which alone slavery is employed.

As the writer justly observes, Mr. Clay and his Southern Whig coadjutors are more responsible for the present state of things than the Southern Democrats. Yea, we will go farther, and say than the Northern Democrats. The school of politicians to which Mr. Clay and his whig friends belong, has always maintained a latitude of construction in regard to the powers of the General Government, which the Democratic party has always combatted. This has been conspicuous in every issue which has been made since 1830. Take, for instance, the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. A United States Bank. A protective tariff, &c. In all which the Democrats have been on the side of a rigid construction of the Constitution, and for limiting the action of the General Government to its most clearly defined powers, while their opponents occupied grounds directly the reverse. And it may be remarked, that upon all these questions, the Democratic platform has become the settled policy of the country; and in the last canvass, the Democratic doctrine was that of non-intervention, and now, after all the abuse that was heaped upon Gen. Cass, we find Webster, Bell, Clay, and others of his opponents, trying to crowd on to that platform to save the country in this, the eleventh hour. We may remark, that not one principle of national policy which has stood the test, has emanated from the Whig party—not one great democratic principle to which time and experience does not add strength. We believe the slavery question will be settled upon the Democratic ground of non-intervention, violated by the meddling of the administration in the affairs of California.

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., March 22, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: I received a letter from Hon. W. S. ASHE some time since, asking my views upon the question of slavery, the tariff, &c. I enclose a copy of my answer, which you may publish in the *Journal*. I am not quite so vain as to suppose that my opinion about these matters deserves any consideration; but I do think it is high time for every Southern man, who does not wish his posterity, if not himself, to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the North, to speak out. Respectfully,

A. O. GRADY.

HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE—Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th ult. has been received, in which you desire my views on the question of slavery, the tariff, &c. Well, sir, for the reasons given below, unless the North will agree to secure to us our proportionable share of the public domain, or, at least, to continue the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific;—give us a solemn pledge that she will forever hereafter cease to agitate the question of slavery;—engage to give up immediately, on demand, all fugitive slaves; and further, to content herself with such protection as will be afforded her manufactories by an *ad valorem* rate of duties, fixed as low as will produce a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government, economically administered—I am in favor of peaceably dissolving the Union forthwith, and forming two independent confederacies—one at the South, and one at the North. In fact, I believe I would be in favor of a separation any how; for the interest and policy of no two countries can be much more different than that of the North and the South; the former being a manufacturing, commercial, anti-slavery people, and the latter being an agricultural people, forced by their interest and safety to maintain their institution of slavery. I repeat that I believe I would be in favor of a separation any how—for if we were to enter into a compromise with her now, she would soon disregard it, as she did the Missouri Compromise. For I believe in the right of secession; that you and me have as much right to dissolve a copartnership as we have to form one. Therefore if every member of Congress, South of MASON & DIXON's, regarded the matter in the same light that I do, unless all these requisitions were immediately complied with, they would resign their seats in Congress and come home, and allow the Southern people to choose delegates, form a constitution, and establish a goverment of their own. For we have been indirectly taxed for the benefit of the North; or rather, I would say, defrauded out of our labor by her specifics, minimums, and maximums—and insulted by her for maintaining an institution which she herself assisted to establish among us long enough. She had no scruples at all about this "traffic in human flesh," as she calls it, until the slave trade was prohibited by law, but as soon as it was interdicted, and she was deprived of that branch of her commerce, she began to shudder at the very idea of slavery! I repeat that we have borne her insults, and been taxed to support government, taxed to enrich *her* manufactories, and taxed to raise a revenue to be expended on *her* public works, long enough. We had not much more cause of complaint against Great Britain in '76, than we now have against the North, for the former did have some claims upon our loyalty, but I am not aware that the latter has any. I suppose though, that, being aware she cannot do so well without our raw material, nor without being employed to do our shipping—also, that we are taxed indirectly to raise the most of the revenue for the support of government, as well as to enrich her manufactories—she would object to a dissolution of the Union. But we have been frightened into submission, by her threatening to excite our slaves to insurrection, long enough. In fact, I do not know how she would go to work to poison their minds any more than she has already done. And as for the danger of an insurrection, if we have any real friends at the North now, they would be our friends still. Yes, sir, if our Union cannot be maintained, unless it is at our expense and disgrace, let it be dissolved. And I am not sure but the sooner a dissolution takes place, the better it will be for us. And of the two confederacies ours will be the most independent, inasmuch as we have the means of manufacturing every thing she does; whilst, on the other hand, we can raise our cotton, which, on account of her climate, she cannot do. Yes, we can do better without her manufactures than she can do without our raw material; for we can purchase such articles as she manufactures cheaper in Europe, than we can from her, until we can get in a way to manufacture them ourselves; and she cannot, as I have just observed, grow cotton, on account of her climate. And as for commerce, we have our New Orleans, our Charleston, our Beaufort, &c., at which the largest ships of Europe can arrive. I tell you, sir, that the idea that our interest and our honor require us to separate ourselves from the North, is fast gaining ground in this quarter. We have ever been taught to venerate the Union—to regard those ties which bind the South to the North as sacred; but by whose agency have they been weakened, if not entirely snapped asunder? Not by ours. We have not urged Congress, year after year, to enact laws calculated to indirectly tax the North for our benefit. Nor have we petitioned Congress, year after year, to interfere with any of *her* domestic institutions. The North is boasting that she is in a more prosperous condition without slavery, than we are with it.—No wonder; when she has taxed us out of hundreds of millions of dollars for her benefit, under the pretence of raising revenue, and legislated and "compromised" us out of about three-fourths of the public domain. And the Hon. Henry Clay is, to a considerable extent, responsible for our depressed and degraded condition. He has been courting the North for the last twenty-five years, for the Presidency, with his "*American system*;" and, for the sake of seeing him President, his Southern political friends have submitted to the oppression. Yes, sir, the Southern Whigs are more to blame for our degraded situation, than Southern Democrats are; for the course pursued by the Democrats in regard to abolition movements, has been more safe and independent, than that pursued by the Whigs; whilst they (the Democrats) have manfully resisted that abominable system of wholesale swindling which has been so long carried on against us by the North, under the pretence of raising revenue. And what have the abolitionists effected by all their cry against slavery? Why, nothing—worse than nothing; for, on their account, we have been obliged to allow our slaves less liberty, and fewer privileges; and, in many instances, to treat them with more severity than we otherwise should have done. But after all, our slaves are better provided for than free negroes generally are; and experience has shown that their condition is better than it would be, were they emancipated; in fact, thousands of them would not be liberated, if left to their own choice. There is Great Britain grumbling about our institution of slavery, when there have perished more of her poor subjects in one year than there are slaves in North Carolina! And I never knew a negro to perish to death in my life; nor have I ever known any to suffer as much as I have known some white people. Your friend, A. O. GRADY.

March 12, 1850.

Democratic Meeting.

Agreeably to notice, a portion of the democratic party of the county of Cumberland, assembled at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., and organized by calling Sampson Boon, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Josiah E. Bryan, Secretary.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in accordance with a long and well approved custom of the democratic party of North Carolina, it has been proposed to hold a State Democratic Convention at the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for that party for the office of Governor, therefore this meeting resolve—

That we fully appreciate the necessity of holding such a Convention, at the place named, and recommend the 13th day of May as a suitable time.

That twenty-eight delegates be appointed by our chairman, to attend that Convention from the county of Cumberland.

That we have seen with pride and pleasure, that the democrats of New Hanover county have honored our fellow-townsman, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, by expressing their preference for him as the candidate of the democratic party for Governor at the ensuing election. That we most cordially respond to those sentiments of preference as embodying the wishes and feelings of the democracy of Cumberland, but at the same time pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Convention with energy, whoever he may be.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates: D. J. McAlister, Jas. McKethan, Thos. Johnson, Lovit Ryals, Capt. Jno. Green, Christopher Barbee, G. W. Pegram, Andrew Dewar, Silas Douglas, J. C. Dollar, Jno. C. Williams, Nathan King, A. J. Cameron, Dan'l McCormick, Duncan Shaw, Dr. R. Monroe, David G. McDuffie, R. Gillis, D. Murphy, J. W. Howell, J. A. Byrne, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Arthur Melvin, H. Gainey, W. H. Bayne, C. Montague, P. Taylor, and Jos. Arey.

On motion, the chairman was added to the list:

On motion, resolved that the chairman be empowered to fill vacancies that may occur; and that any delegate who may be unable to attend, be requested to report to the chairman, that he may supply the vacancy.

On motion, resolved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the North Carolinian and Wilmington Journal.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. BOON, Ch'n.

J. E. BRYAN, Sec'y.

REFORM.—The Washington Union of the 15th inst. in an article showing the enormous increase of expenses under the present administration, in a time of peace, says that in 1845, only $5.608,207 were expended for what is called civil list; while the present administration asks for over $14,000,000, or nearly three times the amount! In 1845, only $9,533,203 were expended for the military establishment:—while the present administration asks for over $15,000,000!! In 1845, the naval establishment cost $6,224.639, while the present administration asks for over $11,000,000!!!

We heartily concur with the Charleston Globe in the propriety of holding meetings in all the counties in the State with the view of obtaining the *real* opinions of the people in relation to the slavery question.

The instructions of the Legislature last winter to our Senators, to support the Wilmot proviso we believe were passed in opposition to the will of a vast majority of the people of the State, and ought at this crisis, to be condemned in an unmistakable manner by the people themselves in their primary assemblies.

If the Wilmot proviso passes, THE UNION IS DISSOLVED.—*Illinois State Democrat.*

THE OREGON SENATE.—A correspondent of the Springfield, (Ill.,) Journal, writing from Oregon city, says:

I should like to give you a description of the Oregon Senate, had I room. They would grace a niche in the Georgia Scenes. The President said, in reply to an interrogatory, that "the chair was *pinion* not; *kase* it mought be *strucken* out."

From the Washington Union.

The Measures of Democracy—Its hour of Triumph.

Never in the history of parties in this country has the great democratic party of the nation occupied a prouder and more enviable position before the world than it does at this very moment. All its great measures of public policy have been adopted by the people, and are now in successful operation.

Twenty years ago Gen. Andrew Jackson, the friend of the people and the devoted patriot, raised the standard of opposition to that monster and ally of federalism and enemy to free institutions—the United States Bank. Long and terrible was the struggle; but the people, under the lead of the immortal Hero of New Orleans, triumphed, and the bank was put down and annihilated. Then followed the struggle for the establishment of a new and better system. As one of the steps in the transition from the defeat of the bank to the adoption of the present financial system, the State banks were temporarily employed as financial agents. Having within them the inherent rottenness of the paper system, they failed to answer the purposes of the government; and then the independent treasury system, involving a complete separation of bank and State, and the recognition of gold and silver as the only currency known to the constitution, was established. In the brief reign of federalism succeeding the election of Gen. Harrison, it was repealed, and again re-established under the administration of Mr. Polk. Since then its success has been so signal and complete as to forbi all attempts to displace it. It has had the effect of establishing a sound currency both for the government and the people. It has simplified the system, and reduced the rates of exchange. It has checked the over-issues of the banks, and preserved them in a healthy and sound condition. And now its success has been so signal and triumphant that none, even its worst enemies, dare to wag their tongues against it.

The success of a moderate and liberal revenue system has been equally signal and complete. Thirty years ago a huge system of monopoly, under the name of protection, by which capital was enabled vastly to increase its profits at the expense of labor, was devised and adopted. It continued to wax in size, and grow in strength for years, until its oppressions were so severely felt in one section of the Union as actually to menace its stability. Such was the state of things which existed in Gen. Jackson's second presidential term; and then that noble patriot, as he had done in reference to the bank, raised the standard of reform. He then proposed a more moderate and liberal system, which was the commencement of the struggle for a liberal revenue tariff, which led to the compromise act, and which has finally resulted in the adoption of the present. Now, in the present system, the principle of monopoly is abandoned, and the revenue principle in the collection of duties alone recognized. That the present system is perfect we do not affirm. It may doubtless be improved by the further reduction of duties. Perhaps some articles, not interfering with our commerce with other nations, may be taxed a little higher, and, in the case of real necessity on the part of the government, several articles in the free list may be added to the dutiable articles. But the present system recognizes the true principle prescribed in the constitution for the raising of revenue by duties on importations, and especially excludes the principle of monopoly, so odious under all governments, and particularly hateful under a popular government which recognizes the equal rights of all. This system is now in successful operation. As a revenue measure, its triumph is most signal, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of its friends. So successful is it, that its opponents dare not assail it directly, and only covertly and stealthily attack it, by recommending an increase of duties on one or two articles, and the re-adoption of the old, exploded, monopolist scheme of specific duties.

The third great triumph of the democratic party is in the success of the principle of non-intervention with regard to the subject of slavery. That principle was incorporated into the platform of the democratic party by the convention at Baltimore in 1840. It was substantially imbodied in a resolution drawn up or dictated by the late Silas Wright, one of the purest and most eminent statesmen whom this country has produced. At that period its application to new territories was not contemplated; but, in the late presidential election, the principle of such an application was recognized by Gen. Cass, the democratic candidate, and most lucidly unfolded and enforced by him in his celebrated Nicholson letter.—That principle was repudiated by the entire whig party North and South. In the South it was repudiated because it did not go far enough to suit the whigs of that section, and the election of Gen. Taylor was advocated because he would go further, and would stand as an impenetrable rampart of defence for Southern institutions against the assaults of the fanaticism of the North. And in the North it was repudiated by the whig party, under the lead of Mr. Webster, because it conceded everything to slavery. In the North the motto of the whig party, in the last presidential election, was, "Taylor, Fillmore, and *Free Soil*." Now, what sort of a spectacle is there presented to the world in the conduct of the leaders of that party? It is the abandonment of their own dangerous sectionalisms, which were rapidly hurrying this glorious confederacy on to destruction, and the adoption of the platform of Gen. Cass and the democratic party. Gen. Taylor and his cabinet have at last adopted it; Mr. Clay has adopted it; Mr. Webster has adopted it. In fact, all the "conservative" portion of the whig party, who do not really desire a dissolution of the Union, have jumped upon the platform of Gen. Cass and the democracy, as the only ground upon which they can save themselves and preserve the Union.

Thus is the triumph of the democracy complete. Thus Gen. Cass stands vindicated before the world from the foul aspersions of his bitter partisan opponents, the patriot and statesman whose far-reaching sagacity discovered and suggested the only principle upon which the present dangers which environ the country could be avoided, and the Union saved. How much more lofty and sublime—how much more to be envied—is the position which he now occupies before the American people and the world, than that filled by the man who succeeded to the presidency by the miserable, paltry, and criminal frauds by which Gen. Cass was defeated! As the veteran statesman approaches towards the setting sun of his life, it sheds a flood of glory upon his head. And when he shall depart, posterity will crown HIM as the great PACIFICATOR in this crisis of his country's peril, and not the men who now rush to his platform for shelter and protection from the peltings of the very storm which their own arts had conjured up, to overthrow the now triumphant statesman.

The Bridge Case.

We find the following card in the New York Herald from Mr. Shultz, relative to the Bridge Case, a decision upon which was given a short time since by the Supreme Court:

"As the public, far and near, have expressed a lively interest in my favor in this important case, lately before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and as it will have to go before that tribunal again, it is deemed proper that the facts upon which the parties rely for success should be given. They are as follows:

"The bank holds a mortgage on the bridge, in connection with other private property of some of the parties, to secure the payment of a private debt of $90,000. The bank has sold the private property under a foreclosure. But a sale of the bridge was arrested by an injunction from the Circuit Court of the United States for Georgia, because it was co-partnership property, and bound for the payment of co-partnership debts; and no sale of the bridge, under the said mortgage, has ever taken place. The object of the complainant is, to pay up the mortgage, with interest, and the bank to give back the bridge (which was taken by force,) and to account at this time to one million and sixty-three thousand dollars; the balance due upon the mortgage to be deducted therefrom. The receipts of this property are great, it being a connecting link in the great railroad route from the East to the far West, over the Savannah river, at Hamburg and Augusta. This grand structure was planned and erected by myself, under a charter from the States of South Carolina and Georgia, with power to collect toll. The term of said charter having expired, the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, at its last session, in December, 1849, renewed the charter for another term of fourteen years, with power to collect toll at the South Carolina end, for everything that passes over the bridge from that State to Georgia. This is, in short, a history of the whole case of thirty years litigation of two individuals against a powerful and monied corporation. HENRY SHULTZ."

UNFORTUNATE.—A young man, by accident, applied cod liver oil to his chin, instead of bear's grease, and his face was soon covered with scales where the beautiful moustache was desired.

Ouwre, or the Fearless Lass.

A LEGEND OF THE NIAGARA.

Nearly a century has passed away since the light canoe of Onawa glided over the clear waters of the Niagara river, or Nahaska, the Indian maiden, skimmed with her light bark over its calm bosom. Since then the hand of civilization has despoiled these scenes of their wilder grandeur. The steamboat now approaches the foaming rapids of its giant cataract, and the busy hum of marshalling improvements join in the clamor of its thundering roar. How changed! The dense forests once darkened its waters, and the wild swan sported in their quiet seclusion—the rude denizen of the wilderness reclined upon the rock above its frightful chasm, and watched the surges of the angry waters beneath.

Spring had blossomed into the fullness of summer, and the rosy hues of morn gilded the Eastern sky. The giddy songsters welcomed it with their shrill carol and the forest resounded till its echoes swept along, mingling its joyful sounds with the thunders of the cataract—all nature seemed to pour forth anthems of joyous thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of the Universe. A light canoe darted out into the stream, that thus calmly reposed beneath the tranquil sky, and its fair burthen, the lovely Nahaska, laid aside the paddle, and her wild poetic soul drank of the enchantments with which nature thus surrounded her. The frail bark, with its unconscious adventurer, drifted along faster with the increasing flow of the current on which it was borne, yet still Nahaska moved not—she thought not of the danger to which she was fast approaching; but her thoughts were far away in the spirit land of her fathers. She knew not that the keen eye of Onawa had observed her, resistlessly borne towards the angry waters, nor perceived his strong canoe, as a speck on the water, in the distance.

The gay warblers hushed their notes, and the cataract's roar seemed for a moment to grow louder, as if to warn Nahaska of its fearful presence. She started from her trance, and her eyes looked as if they would start from their sockets: but with a presence of mind that seldom forsook her, she seized the paddle in her hand, and, with a tightening grasp, struck boldly for the shore.

The strong arm of Onawa had swept, with its huge stroke, his trusty bark to the rescue of Nahaska, his fair bride. Not a word was spoken, but as he darted to the side of her canoe, she dropped the paddle and seized hold the side of his—for a moment they tossed upon the leaping waters—the next they struck the shore. Onawa grasped by a rock that projected but a few feet above, but Nahaska had just left her boat when his hold slipped, and his canoe whirled with him into the foaming waters of the rapids.

Nahaska, reaching the firm footing of the bank, ran swiftly to the verge of the cataract. Onawa had thrown aside the paddle and seemed to be preparing himself for some great deed. The canoe rushed wildly on between the huge rocks that lift their heads from among the foaming waters. Nahaska gazed; it was but a moment and she fell upon the flat rock as one dead—the canoe with Onawa had plunged over into the fearful abyss of waters below—she beheld Onawa spring forward, and her senses reeled with the fearful reality.

Bound thus to earth by the strong bands of nature she moved not for a while, but her eyes were set with a glassy stare.

Soon the quickening pulses and the slow and labored breathings throbbed and heaved, and she arose slowly to her feet. Pressing her hand to her brow, she approached once more the brink of the chasm, and then started back with a convulsive shudder.

"The Great Spirit," she gasped, "has took from Nahaska the young chief of her bosom, and the angry waters howl his funeral song. Onawa, your Nahaska will come to you in the spirit land of your fathers," she now cried aloud as she rushed forward, but the strong arm of a chief, as he grasped with the other a stunted shrub, caught her. The shock threw him from his foothold on a narrow ledge of rock, and they both swung for an instant over the frightful precipice. In this extremity his nerved arm wavered not—a moment more and they would have dashed on the rocks beneath, but the chief threw forward his foot, and placing it firmly on a jutting crag, with all his strength he pressed his body forward and they were saved.

"Onawa," cried Nahaska, half frantic with the mingling of joy and fear, as he lastly sprung upon the rock, "the Great Spirit heard the secret wish of Nahaska, and Onawa sees the wild flower hang upon his heart," he uttered, as the maiden reclined her head upon his bosom.

* * * * * * * * * *

Onawa had sprang forward as the canoe shot over the cataract, and just escaped the rocks below. His self-possession never left him, but struggling bravely with the foaming eddies of the cataract, reached the shore, where, climbing the precipitous sides of the rocks of the cliff, he just reached the topmost ledge so opportune for the safety of Nahaska. E. H. D.

Crossing the Line—Shaving the Californians.

By the annexed letter from one of the California adventurers on board the ship Reindeer, from Boston for California, we learn, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) that old Neptune, with his aids, had paid their respects to some of the "Green Mountain Boys" who were on board, and from the account given, we should say they had "a jolly time of it:"

December 25.—Lat. 0 deg. 45 min. S.; long. 31 deg. 50 min. W. The passengers on board are a pretty good set of fellows, though there are some mean ones. To these, in particular, old Neptune paid a visit last night, as we were crossing the line, which made us more sport than you can easily imagine. It began, at first, at about seven bells (7½ o'clock). A few of the sailors went aloft on the fore yard-arm with some tubs of water, while others collected a group of passengers underneath, who were busy talking, when down came the water "souse upon them," causing a scattering in double quick time. This was the signal for general activity; every man seized his bucket, and the way the water flew for half an hour could be equalled only by the company No. 3.

A stop was put to this by old Neptune, who came along with his officers, such as barber, assistant barber, clerk, latherer, and swab carrier, and a number of other followers, who came from forward, blowing horns, beating on tin pans and tubs, walking in single file to the main hatch, and after a short consultation going below. Meantime the land lubbers, seeing the preparations going on, skulked into their berths, thinking Neptune would not dare disturb them; but they did not get off so easy. Old Nep. was rigged up with a swab made of rope yarns for hair, and a wooden handle to represent a horn which was drawn over his head. The lather was made of "slush" and tar; a swab for a brush, as big as your fist, and a barrel stave for a razor. The first one they attempted to shave was a fellow who had made himself rather unpopular, who succeeded in getting away, though not without tearing his pants so that they dropped off, when he ran into the cabin for protection. It was the wish of most of the passengers to have old Nep. shave four or five who had made themselves bores all the way out. One of the number was a Mr. C. who had threatened beforehand to shoot any body who attempted to shave him, but when the time came his courage failed, and he took it like a lamb. After they had shaved these, they liked the sport so well that they kept on and performed the operation on some forty or fifty more. Some resisted, but the most of them submitted quietly to their fate. There was one way, however, to get off, and that was to treat old Nep. and his company.—The demands were very moderate, "only a quart, old fellow, or you must be shaved." I need not add that old Nep. and his crew got well corned before morning.

THE NAPOLEON MONTH.—The month of December embraces many of the most important of the anniversaries connected with the history of the Emperor Napoleon and his family, and is therefore called by the French the Napoleon month. On the 1st of December, 1807, Jerome Bonaparte was made King of Westphalia; Dec. 2, 1804. Napoleon was crowned; Dec. 2, 1805, the battle of Austerlitz occurred; Dec. 3, 1808, Napoleon entered Madrid; Dec. 10, 1848, Louis Napoleon elected President of France; Dec. 13. 1699, Napoleon was named First Consul; Dec. 15, 1840, the remains of Napoleon arrived in France; Dec. 16, 1809, Napoleon was divorced from Josephine; Dec. 17, 1847, Maria Lousia, widow of Napoleon, died; Dec. 18, 1812, Napoleon returned to Paris from Moscow; Dec. 20, 1806, Napoleon fought the Russians at Garnovo.

A young gentleman was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measurs, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for a His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his reasons for doing so. "Surely, father," said the youth, "you told me to vote for *measures*, and if *Peck* is not a measure, I don't know what is."

The Catholic Church in the United States.

The Catholic Almanac for 1850 furnishes tables relating to the growth of the Catholic Church in this country. Fifty years ago there was but one Catholic diocese in the United States, that of Bishop Carroll. His jurisdiction extended over the whole Union. There were then only forty priests, and they scattered over the country. In 1808, the see of Baltimore was made an archbishopric, and four suffragan bishoprics were established at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Bardstown, Ky. A few days later a prelate was appointed to the vacant see of New Orleans, then a part of the United States. In 1820, the sees of Charleston and Richmond were established. About 1830, the sees of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Mobile were established. The force of the Catholic Church, as then claimed, numbered a population of five hundred thousand. The following table shows the condition of the Church in 1808, 1830, 1840, and 1850:

	1808.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Dioceses	1	11	16	30
Bishops	2	10	17	27
Priests	68	232	482	1081
Churches	80	230	454	1074
Stations			356	
Ecclesiastical Seminaries	2	9	13	29
Colleges	2	8	12	17
Female Academies	2	20	47	91

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.—Dr. O'Reilly is lecturing in Philadelphia, on England, Ireland and Scotland. The reader may form somo idea of his style, from the following brief but powerful description of the Great Metropolis It occurs in the course of his Address, delivered on the 14th inst.:

"That city of all cities, past, and present, upon whose prosperity and continued power, the fate of nations hangs, whose commerce has extended to every known portion of the globe—whose ambition is unlimited—whose avaricious hand would grasp the universe, and rule the four quarters of the globe: concentrated on whose shores, poverty, and wealth, the starving pauper, and the pampered few, the gilded palaces and the humble cot, ignorance and knowledge, misery and joy, crime in all its fearful phases, from intrigues in the tinselled court, and gambling in the gorgeous hells, down to the villain's lowly den, the robber's haunt, and the dark scene of many murders, go hand in hand down the black stream and ever rolling tide of life, to the great sepulchre of decay and death, the grave—the seat of science and of art, the admiration and the envy of all nations; the mighty engine that rules the destiny of millions, clod in a crimson garb, dyed in the blood of martyrs, fattened on the miseries of other lands, gorged with the world's wealth, and elevated on the rain of kingdoms—London, great, mighty, powerful; the poor artizan has raised the fabric, the rich aristocrat reaps the benefit."

RUSSIA.—A writer in *The United Service Magazine* presents some startling fact in regard to the progress of Russian aggression, in various directions, and especially in the East, and discloses the unscrupulous means made use of by the Russian Government for the attainment of territory and power. The population of the Russian Empire, at different epochs, is thus given:

At the Accession of Peter 1., in 1689, 15,000,000.
At the Accession of Catharine II., in 1762, 25,000,000.
At her death, in 1796, 36,000,000.
At the death of Alexander, in 1835, 58,000,000.

The Russian frontier has been advanced towards—Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and Paris, 500 miles; Constantinople, 500; Stockholm, 630; Teheran, 1200; and is movable and moving. The end aimed at is doubtless the "unity of Europe," under the Czar of all the Russias.

TEACHING ANALOGIES.—A village school-master announced one day to his pupils that an inspector would soon come to examine them. "If he questions you on geography, he will probably ask," said he, "what is the shape of the earth; and if you don't remember, you need only look towards me; I will show you my snuff box, so as to remind you it is round." Now, the teacher had two snuff boxes—one round, which he used Sunday, and one square, which he carried during the week. The fatal day arrived; the dean, as the master had anticipated, asked one of the scholars—What is the shape of the earth?—The latter, at first a little embarrassed, turns round to the master, who shows his snuff box, and he answers unhesitatingly—"It is round Sunday, sir, and square the rest of the week."

The preceding anecdote reminds us of another instance of the risk in teaching by analogies. A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed: "If I were to tell you that there is a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, wouldn't you, even without seeing it yourselves?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the scholars. "Well, that is faith," said the schoolmistress. The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired, "What is faith?" "A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer, shouted from all parts of the school-room.

Olive Branch.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—From the 12th of April, 1849, to the 29th of January, 1850, inclusive, the passenger arrivals at the port of San Francisco, by sea, is as follows:

American	29,847	males—919	females.
Foreign	8,620	" 502	"
Total	38,467	" 1,421	"

Total males and females, 39.888. These have arrived by sea in 805 vessels, to wit:

American	487
Foreign	318
Total	805

This number of ships is exclusive of army and navy vessels, and steamers which have arrived during the above period.

The amount of tonnage arrived since April 12th, and to the 29th of January, is:

American	228,429
Foreign	55,809
Total	284,238

EQUAL RIGHTS—WOMEN VOTERS.—Pitcairn's Island, in July last, contained one hundred and forty-nine inhabitants—seventy-five males and seventy-four females. The inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits. Cotton cloth, blankets, and woolen articles are scarce. The elections are held once a year and the *women are all voters*. Usually nine or ten vessels touch there annually, most of which are American.

LIBEL.—A sour old bachelor—none of them are sweet—says that the reason why woman do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing is, because they lace just around the *heart*, and that is so hard they cannot effect it. He ought to be choked to death with soft soap.

"ALL THE WORLD AND THE REST OF MANKIND."—It is supposed that the writers of the President's Message had the following ancient lines in their heads when they wrote "*all* the world and the *rest* of mankind:"—

"Three little boys a skating went,
All on a winter's day;
The ice was thin, they *all* fell in—
The *rest* they ran away."

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED.

12 Writing Desks, cheap;	4 Sofas;
4 mahogany Divans;	
2 pair Ottomans;	2 Sofa Bedsteads;
6 Dressing Bureaus;	2 Sideboard Bureaus;
12 Quartette Tables;	6 Book Cases;
5 Centre do.	12 Cotts.

The attention of Hotel keepers and others are particularly requested to call and examine our goods and prices, as we are prepared to supply those in want of a good article of Furniture as low as any establishment in the Northern cities.

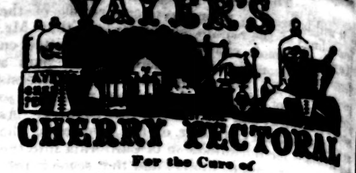
March 12] G. & W. A. GWYER.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

SUGARY and Molasses for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:—

Valentine Mott, M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Chief Justice Kustis,

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of *Croup* by the "CHERRY PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only as a justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed to reach my case, until I providentially tried your